The Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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P. B. S. PINCHBACK.....Proprietor.

Wm. G. BROWN.....Editor.

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"GRACELESS RASCALITY."

The *Times* calls Governor Pinchback a "Graceless Rascal" because he indignantly exposed the offer of fifty *thousand dollars* and a host of patronage, which Mr. Charley Weed broke him out of his sleep at dead of night to receive, and which he accompanied Governor Warmoth to make, and which Mr. Weed failed in an adjoining parlor to settle the issue of.

Now, where could there be more "graceless rascality" as the term implies, and barefaced audacity than is exhibited by Mr. Weed in his attempt to exculpate himself from implication, by, or transparent pretense of, denying knowledge of and participation in the turpitude of the infamous cospiracy to revolutionize the Senate at its organization. Public opinion has the evidence and it will arrive at a safe verdict. One of the best and most effective rebukes to the offerers of bribes, and the greatest and the greatest humiliation they can receive, is the all times righteous exposure of their scheme.

If a man fears that you may expose his offer to purchase you, he will be so chary of offering it, that defeat of the scheme will rather be asked, than the danger of exposure.

The Editorial Banditti.

These four young men builded an editorial quadrilateral wall. They planted a bastion at Louisville, another at St. Louis and one at Chicago and Cincinnati. They threw out an outpost at Springfield, Mass., and set the prow up in another at New York. Patterson, and Knapp, and White and Halstead, are exemplary youths and able editors, but there is a large portion of the United States commanded by the very great men wherewith these gentlemen aboard their enemies. Bowles and Whitelaw Reid, too, even when they had out very thin, cover only a certain portion of the country—are, in fact, but "a patch on the earth's face," as Webster said of Hapsburg. Now, when these half a dozen join with another half dozen and go into a "political movement" of success, let them be less confident and pretentious, consult older and wiser heads, and be sure they have somewhat believed them. The country is safe, and the Republican party endures, even though these ambitious individuals have announced the peril of the former and the doom of the latter, frequently and with most unbecoming assurance.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

THE LEGISLATURE.

This important body met in the Mechanics' Institute on Monday last, in obedience to the proclamation of Governor Warmoth, to consider matters of grave importance but not revealable to them until they met.

Long before the hour of assembling the streets in the vicinity of the Institute, and the building itself, on both floors, contained numbers of persons anxiously hearing and asking questions about the probable occurrences of the day.

THE SENATE.

Precisely at 12 o'clock, Lieutenant Governor Pinchback's gavel fell, and an immediate hush of voices and uncovering of heads took place.

The President ordered a call of the old Senators, fourteen answered to their names.

The President ordered the call of the new roll as sent in by the Secretary of State.

Senator McMillen addressed the Chair and sought to object to this mode of organization.

The Chair would permit of no discussion until the Senate was organized according to law, and ordered the call.

Senator Campbell rose to speak on the same point and was also ruled out of order.

Fourteen new Senators answered to their names, and were sworn by the President.

The roll of the whole Senate was then called, twenty-eight present and a quorum.

Rev. C. H. Thompson, D. D., of Central Church, invoked a blessing.

Information was sent to the House, and jointly to the Governor of the organization of the General Assembly, an evident disposition betraying itself to know why they were disquieted. On the President placing Senator Hunsacker on the committee to wait on the House, that Senator recused himself as he protested against the President's mode of organization. Senator Jenks did the same thing, on the same ground, when he was placed on the committee to wait on the Governor.

The committee retired. The House soon informed the Senate of their organization.

The committees returned, that to wait on the Governor reported their inability to find His Excellency.

The Senate proceeded with business. A Committee on Elections and Election Returns was appointed composed of Messrs. Barber, Harris, Twitchell, Daigle and Ingraham.

Senators McMillen, Campbell, Hunsacker, Jenks and Thomas submitted protests which they asked to have spread on the minutes. The Senate refused, and immediately went into executive session.

When the Senate resumed a joint resolution came in from the House, to petition the President for protection from apprehended and unlawful combinations to disturb the peace and endanger the lives and liberties of citizens. Silence prevailed for a few moments as in expectancy, when sure enough the doorkeeper announced a Committee from the House of Representatives. "Admit the Committee," said the President, letting his gavel slowly descend, and rising in his seat, this latter example being followed by the majority of the Senators.

Hon. M. Hahn then read the following

IMPEACHMENT:

MR. PRESIDENT—In obedience to the order of the House of Representatives, we appear before you, and in the name of the House of Representative and of all the people of the State of Louisiana, we do impeach Henry Clay Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and we further inform the State that the House of Representative will in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him and make good the same; and in their names we demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of the said Henry Clay Warmoth, to answear said impeachment.

MICHAEL HAHN,
Chairman,
A. C. BICKHAM
A. WILLIAMS,
C. W. KEATING.

The President informed the Committee the Senate would take suitable action.

Senator Ingraham moved the Senate into a high court of impeachment by a vote of 17 to 5. Motion to notify the Chief Justice, also passed.

The same Senator moved the election of Senator Harris to the Presidency of the Senate, rendered vacant by the promotion of the Lieutenant Governor to the office of Governor, rendered vacant during the suspension of the Governor, which follows on the prssage of articles of impeachment, and during his trial.

The Senate elected Mr. Harris, and Gov. Pinchback withdrew, the President *pro tem.* being warmly congrattulated by him.

The presiding officer appropriately acknowledged his thanks for the high and unexpected compliment paid him, and pledged himself to a faithful performance of his duties.

The Senate took a recess till seven o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

A quorum met.

Chief Justice Ludeling being in the vicinity was escorted to the chair and organized the Senate into a high court of impeachment. The Court adjourned to Monday, December 16.

The Senate resumed and adjourned to Tuesday, 12 M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Major Vigers, Chief Clerk of this body called the House to order and called the roll, 65 members and a quorum present.

Prayer by Chaplain Greene.

House went into organization, and elected Hon. C. W. Lowell, Speaker by acclamation, Wm. Vigers Chief Clerk, John W. Roxborough, Assistant Clerk, J. W. Quinn, Sergeant-at-Arms, and R. C. Howard, Postmaster.

A committee was appointed to wait on the Governor. A resolution invoking Federal protection passed.

Mr. L. S. Rodriguez offered the following resolution, which, under a suspension of the rules, was adopted by a vote of 58 to 6:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, That Henry C. Warmoth Governor of the State of Louisiada, be and he is hereby impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, committed against the constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana.

A Committee of Impeachment was appointed, with Ex-Gov. M. Hahn, Chairman.

A committee to prepare and present impeachment articles was, on motion, authorized.

Several members dropped in at intervals and were sworn.

The concurrence of the Senate in the resolution of impeachment working suspenslon received, the House so declared the condition of things.

The House took a recess till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

At 7 P. M. the Speaker took his seat, called for order, the Clerk called the roll and a quorum present. Other new members came in and were sworn.

The Qualifications and Elections Committee submitted a report which the House properly refused to adopt, and sent it back to the Committee.

The House adjourned to Tuesday, at 12 M.

☞ Two colored men, Lewis Hayden and J. B. Smith, are elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

What is the most dangerous kind of assassin? A man who takes life cheerfully.

THE OFFICIAL RETURNS.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

[From the National Republican.]

The Returning Officers yesterday morning published the official count for Presidential Electors, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Education. They had previously officially announced the names of the gentlemen who compose both houses of the General Assembly. It is a gratifying fact to the Republicans that the returns were placed in the hands of a man of the known honesty of Senator Lynch, of the fidelity of Geo. E. Bovee, of the clear and trained legal intellect of Jacob Hawkins, and of the unflinching courage of General James Longstreet.

The following is the vote cast for Governor: Kellogg, 72,890; McEnery, 54,029.

For Lieut. Governor—C. C. Antoine, 70,127; D. B. Penn, 56,340.

For Secretary of State P. G. Desonde, 71,511; S. Armstead, 54,294.

For Auditor—Chas. Clinton, 71,210; Jas. Graham, 55,309.

For Attorney General—A. P. Field 71,527, H. N. Ogden. 45,254.

For Superintendent of Public Education—W. G. Brown, 70,075; R. M. Lusher, 56,715.

Governor Kellogg will bring to his aid as the chief magistrate of this State not only a large experience in the Senate of the United States, a ripe scholarship and a perfect knowledge of law, but an acquaintance with the needs of the State, which few men in our midst posses. His services to North Louisiana are well known and appreciated.

He got larger bequests for the State of his adoption from Congress than all his predecessors combined; and representing, as he does, men of all political opinions, we know his administration of our affairs will be such as to elicit the admiration of the minority, who now loudly clamor against his return.

C. C. Antoine, as a representative black man, will enter upon his duties as Lieutenant Governor with a full knowledge of them. Being in the State Senate almost since the Free State party came into power here, he is thoroughly familiar with all the laws passed; and we know, from the able manner in which he presided over the Republican convention which recently assembled at the National Theatre in this city, that, as the presiding officer of the State Senate, he will discharge the duties which devolve upon him to the satisfaction of the members of that body and of the public at large.

Mr. Antoine is noted for his liberality of sentiment. He has no antipathies to the white race, and his sterling honesty won for him in the fight against the usurpations of Governor Warmoth last January just commendation from his Democratic allies then, though they now are arrayed in harmless hostility to the United States Government and the colored men who are so ably protected by the General Government by the strong sections of the fifteenth amendment.

The new Secretary of State, Mr. Deslonde, is also one of the wards of the nation. He possesses that class of ability which qualifies him to fill the post of Secretary of State to advantage. His large majority over his opponent shows clearly that the people knew what they were about in choosing him.

Chas. Clinton is a merchant of this city, of known probity. He is a leading church member, and though many may scoff at this being urged as a qualification, we feel convinced that those who know Mr. Clinton personally, recognize in him the sincere Christian, who follows the teachings of his Master in humility and in truth. Mr. Clinton is the Assistant Treasurer of the United States for this district, and the money of the General Government, having been entrusted to his keeping, it is safe to infer that the State can repose full confidence in his honesty to administer the office of Auditor honestly, and to the best interest of the whole people of the State.

A. P. Field won his election by hard and assiduous labor. He made the campaign in person; marching over the State and braving the Democracy in its stronghold. As a lawyer, A. P. Field has long stood at the head of his profession, having a practice here as a criminal lawyer which made him familiar with the laws. We know the Colonel to be a man of large heart, and he brings to his office an experience which runs back nearly half a century.

W. G. Brown, Esq., the Superintendent of Public Education, is a man of color. For a long time editor of the LOUISIANIAN—a paper published by his race and exercising a wide influence—his scholarly articles have attracted the attention of the leading journals of the country, We have no doubt Mr. Brown will look closely to the interest of those who attend the the public schools. His majority over his competitor, Mr. Lusher, is some 13,000, which in itself is good evidence of his popularity.

The Presidential Electors are all men who are respected in this cummunity. Dr. M. F. Bonzano has devoted a long and useful life to scientific pursuits, and we unhesitatingly say that even his political enemies cannot breathe a word of reproach against a reputation which is noted for high and lofty results.

Dr. L. C. Roudanez, who has been selected to cast the vote of the State for Grant, is a remarkable man. Loving freedom, he at his own expense published in this city a Republican newspaper for a long time, when the party was in its infancy here. As a practicing physician he haa few equals and no superiors in our midst, and nothing but a love of principal and a feeling of duty could prompt him to leave his home for the capital.

The other gentlement are too well known to require any more extended notice.

On the whole we are proud of our new State Government and we know the people will give it a hearty support upon its inauguration.

DEEP WELL.—At the village of Sperenberg, about twenty miles from Berlin, a well has been sunk to the depth of 4,194 feet. A shaft was sunk in this locality, because the known existence of gypsum there led the explorers to infer that they might possibly find a mine of rock salt. At the depth of 80 feet, they did reach the salt, and continuing on they passed through the salt deposit, 3,907 feet, without having reached the bottom of it. The boring would have been continued to ascertain what deposit lay under the salt; but the mechanical difficulties were too great. The greater part of the boring was done by steam.

An actual peroration of an Alabama lawyer's plea in a recent assault and battery case was as follows: "Let the harmless ass crop the thistle of the valley; let the sagacious goat browse upon the mountain's brow; but, men of the jury, I say that John Gundie is not guilty!"

☞ A lady writer in the New York *Independent* says that it was not Laura Fair who was acquitted of the murder of her paramour, but *Fair* Laura.

Pure water, pure air, and simple food, without narcotics, condiments, or stimulants, are best for human health.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 2, 1872.

At an early hour the galleries of both Houses of Congress were quite well filled, and upon the floors the usual hand shakings were observed. The liberal Republicans were the centers of attraction in the different circles. With the exception of Senator Sumner, none of the soreheads seemed at all out of sorts, and all appeared reconciled with the situation. The resolution of Mr. Sumner, in reference to striking from the Army Register and regimental colors all allusions to the battles of the late war, and also Senator Rice's calling upon the President to explain why troops were sent into Arkansas, created no little surprise.

On roll call, only one hundred and forty-nine members answered to their names. Although there was a quorum, much surprise was manifested on account of there not being more members in their seats. In the Senate, however, there was a better representation.

The refusal of the House to accept the resignation of General Banks as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, is the theme for discussion in every circle, and generally the course of the House is disapproved.

The President's Message, with perhaps one exception, and the reports of the Heads of the several Departments, are highly commended by every republican.

One hundred and sixteen million of dollars covers the difference of the out standing public debt since the adoption of the Constitution. The differences, with the exception of about one million, explained.

The report of Hon. A. M. Clapp, Congressional printer, furnished the following of interest:

The total amount of printing durine the past year authorized by law or by joint resolution, has been $436,449,30; total authorized by the Senate, $125,645,45; total authorized by the House, $205,909,94, total for the use of the Libary of Congress, $18,043,241; total for the Commission to revise to United States, Statutes, $7,141,83; State Department, $24,106,119; Treasury $322,861,50; Interior $225,798,00 War, $42,406,09; Navy, $88,001,40; Judiciary $42,473,41; Post Office, $167,366,35; Agriculture, $21,790,45; Congressional printing $1,036,307,02.

The above statement of printing includes lithopraphing, cost of paper, dry pressing, folding, engraving binding, etc., which is no small proportion of the sums total.

In concluding his report, Mr. Clapp, very appropriately calls attention to the present and prospective necessities of his office and recommends an appropriation sufficient to erect a wing on the west line of the present building similar to the one erected on the east side one year ago; also an increase of clerical force and an encouragement of higher grade by an increase of pay.

The labors of the Government printing, it is conceeded, are greater for the same salary than in other Government offices.

The business of the countrs has to no small extent, been deranged by the late stringency in the money market. For some time it was impossible, in New York, to get mercantile paper discounted at any rate consistent with ordinary profits in a legitimate business. Even first class notes were charged one per cent. a month, and second class had no chance whatever. The interior trade suffered from the same causes. Export trade was burdened in addition by irregularity in gold and exchange, high rates of transportation and the raising of the rate of discounts by the Banks of England to 7 per cent. This remarkable financial phenomena was the result of an increased demand upon the Bank by the interior trade of England and of the heavy drain caused by the payment of the Franco-German indemnity. Both of these causes have spent their main force and now a favorable reaction has set in. The London money market suddenly raised up to 5 per cent. France has paid her third millard and is about to discharge a half of the fourth. When the fourth millard is paid the French territory will be evacuated and the great financial efforts of the Government to secure this disideratum by advance payments will cease.

The Comptroller of the currency has published his annual report, in which, among other important items, is presented the fact that since the organization of the National bank system, in 1863, only 21 National banks have failed of their aggregate circulation—$2,942,793. The Treasury has reduced $2,441,430, and stands ready to redeem the balance as soon as presented. The holders of these notes however, are in no hurry. Very likely but few of them are aware that the banks have failed. Not one man in a hundred looks at the name of the bank issuing the note. Every body knows that there is provided a fund ample for the redemption. When we compare the present stability of our circulating medium with the wild cat erns of the past we realize something af the magnificent character of Republican statesmanship. The first great point of stability has been reached. Within the true limits of the system it is now proposed to introduce features which will give greater elasticity to the currency and enable it to adopt itself more readily to the changing wants of business. These are points to which the comptroller invites the special attention of Congress.

LIFE.

MANAGING A HUSBAND.—"How do you manage your husband, Mrs. Croaker? Such a job as I have of it with Smith!"

"Easiest thing in the world, my dear give him a twitch backward when you want him to go farward. For instance, you see, to-day I had a loaf cake to make. Well do you suppose because my body is in the pastry pan that my soul need be there, too? Not a bit of it! I'm thinking of all sorts of celestial things the while. Now Croaker has a way of tagging round at my heels, and bringing me plump down in the midst of my aerial flights, by asking me the price of the sugar I'm using.

"Well you see it drives me frantic!—and when I woke up this morning and saw this furious storm, I knew I had him on my hands for the day, unless I managed right; so I told him I hoped he wouldn't think of going out to catch his death such weather; that if he wasn't capable of taking proper care of himself, I should do it for him, that it was very lonesome, rainy days, and that I wanted him to stay at home, and talk to me; at any rate he mustn't go out, and I hid his umbrella and India-rubbers. Well, of course he was right up on end (just as I expected), and in less than five minutes he was streaking off down street, at the rate of ten knots an hour. You see there's nothing like understanding human nature; no woman should be married till she is thoroughly posted up in this branch of her education."

☞ An instance of throwing one's self about, is said to have been recently witnessed, in the case of a young lady who, when asked to sing, first tossed her head, then pitched her voice.

A tourist who was asked in what part of Switzerland he felt the heat most, replied, "When I was going to Berne."

The Louisianian,

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Wm. G. BROWN.....Editor.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1872.

OUR NEW STATE GOVERNMENT.

The Legislature and the Board of Returning officers have, during the past week, declared the following gentlemen elected:

Governor, Wm. Pitt Kellogg.
Lieut. Governor, C. C. Antoine.
Attorney General, A. P. Fields.
Auditor, C. W. Clinton.
Superintendent Public Education, Wm. G. Brown.

The three last named officers have been inducted into office and may be found at their posts.

☞ Callers in the Governor's office since Monday last, through day and night have not *once* found acting Governor Pinchback absent from his post or idle. Unremittingly and arduously has he been laboring to secure beyond all peradventure the legitimate fruits of the victory just gained over fraud, intimidation, and corruption. Ably and constantly surrounded with true patriots, statesmen and counsellors of established ability every step of the new Executive, while it has tended towards recovering jeopardized popular rights, has also evidenced the strong conservative tendencies, the disposition, characteristic of the man, to be in advance in inaugurating the so much clamored for, and so much needed retrenchment and reform in the various departments of government. And yet amid all this toil, anxiety, physical and mental tension, acting Governor Pinchback not only exhibits the same alert, always apprehending disposition, but looks as "fresh as a rose" all the time.

GOVERNOR PINCHBACK.

In offering special comment on, the importance of the position occupied on Monday last, by Governor Pinchback, in the organization of the Senate, at that particular moment, and upon the unflinching and incorruptible way in which he so safely and triumphantly passed the crisis, taking with him the entire Republican party and government of Louisiana; this paper might be accused of that one-sided view of matters that too often characterizes journals sustaining a relationship like ours, we therefore, prefer to have an admitted impartial judge to speak on this occasion. The New Orleans *Republican* says:

"While presiding over the Senate yesterday, in the work of organization, Lieutenant Governor Pinchback displayed the splendid qualities of courage integrity and ability in a very marked degree. For a few hours he actually held the destinies of this State in his grasp, and the result proved that they could not have been committed to a better or firmer hand. Imbued with the true spirit of patriotism, and conscious of the momentous interests entrusted to him, he rose superior to the seductions of temptation, the threats and taunts of disappointed schemers and the subleties of private pleading. With the law for his guide, and his duty before him, he carried the whole Senate with him to a triumphant reorganization. The scene was one not soon to be forgotten by the beholders. It was one in which was strikingly illustrated the irresistable power of one superior mind, armed with honesty of purpose, over the many who, however able at ordinary times, become paralyzed attempting to hold up wrong. "Thrice is he armed that has his quarrel just." The subsequent speech of the Lieutenant Governor was pronounced by those who heard it to be one of the best efforts of the kind ever heard in the Senate.

That he is elected temporarily to high station goes for naught. Governor Pinchback deserves, and will receive, the gratitude of all classes of our citizens whose good will is worth having.

Should it become necessary to make any changes in office during his incumbency of the Governorship, we are assured he will use the utmost judgment and discretion in selecting appointees.

GOVERNOR WARMOTH'S LEGISLATURE.

This "grand, gloomy and peculiar" institution, that makes up its quorum by borrowing names from the State Legislature, says it is holding sessions in the Lyceum Hall, under the sanctions of an impeached, and suspended Executive, and the protection of "this people;" the expenses to be paid out of $75,000 that no banker will have so little sense to lend, or enough right or power to recover if lent. Since Monday they have been meeting daily, each day obtruding more and more upon the public notice. At first it was but in caucus; the caucus magnified itself to a Legislature, but met jointly and in secret session. Then they met in open session, but still jointly. Then they improvised one of those well remembered things so much needed and sought after last January—a "quorum" of their houses, elected the inevitable prodigal, our *quondam* Republican General Campbell, President of their Senate, and Mr. Moncure, the very mild mannered Liberal (?) from Caddo, for Speaker. This Governor Warmoth recognizes as the Legislature and they go through the farcical-comical proceeding of negotiating a loan, issuing proclamations and "paying the devil" generally when there is "no pitch hot."

Considerable commotion among all those, and the friends of those, who expected to get "in" on the overthrow of Republicanism by the high handed and unbearable usurpations of the defunct administration, exists as a matter of course, but little attention is paid to "this sort of thing you know," by business men, and the respectable and substantial people of New Orleans. They can't be associated or identified with any such vile scheme as purchasing the overthrow of a Government, by the wilful corruption of an official, and have that fact and their connexion known to the world. The lookers on at these daily performances are also getting "small by degrees and beautifully less," and unless a *coup d'etat* of some sort of magnitude vivifies the concern there is imminent danger that even the "quorum" will soon be broken once and for all by the return to the Legislature of members, whose seats will be declared vacant if they persist in being members of "two Legislatures" at the same time. That the affair is dwindling to diminuendo proportions is apparent. The election returns have ousted their Attorney General, who hied to Washington in something less than "sixty-five miles an hour;" abolished Judge Elmore, who would enjoin a Governor and an elected Auditor, and who affects to spurn the supreme authority of a State Legislature in session; and circumscribes all their operations within very narrow limits. And no wonder they are "not happy." The weather since Tuesday has been "chilly and cold." We had a shower of hail on that day, and the Republican party are driven to the necessity of warming up things to the tune of "Hail Colmbia."

"LET IT BE UNDERSTOOD."

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS TO GOVERNOR PINCHBACK.

What President Grant Says.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1872.

To Acting Governor Pinchback,
New Orleans, La.:

Let it be understood that you are recognized by the President as the lawful Executive of Louisiana, and the body assembled at Mechanics' Institute as the lawful Legislature, and it is suggested that you make proclamation to that effect; and also that all necessary assistance will be given to you and the Legislature herein recognized, to protect the State from disorder and violence.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

FISHING FOR TROUT AND CATCHING AN EEL.

The events of the week have been crowding so closely upon each other's heels, have been so startling and important in their character and bearings, and for every moment that they rush, so essentially absorbing, that scarcely any period of respite is granted for retrospect. But there is one overpowering reflection that forces itself on the mind, and that is, that the assembling of the Legislature, in obedience to the call of the Governor, has been signalled at the threshold by the performance of an act swiftly and terribly antipodal of the Governor's intention. Charged by courts of competent jurisdiction to obstain from upholding and continuing the perpetration of wrongs which the United States Government stand pledged and ready to redress, besought to remember that there was a length beyond which all his combined forces and his influences could not go. Reminded of the obligations and duties he assumed when placed in the Executive chair of this State, Governor Warmoth was heedless and reckless. Maddened by opposition, phrenzied at the encounter of every obstacle between him and "any thing to beat Grant" and defeat Republicanism, he over-rode even every legal impediment to the accomplishment of these purposes. Unhappily for him he encountered the united wills and voices of SEVENTY THOUSAND independent sovereign voters of the State of Louisiana, guaranteed protection in the exercise of their choice by the sanctions of the National Government. This *Quixotic* adventure has resulted, as all such battles must result, in the overwhelming discomfiture of the Don who fight windmills. The call of the Legislature in extra session has resulted in direful disaster to the caller. Instead of endorsing and supporting all that had been done by the registrars, commissioners, returning boards and every other kind of manipulators of the recent elections, almost the first act, was the all but unanimous impeachment of the Governor himself and his suspension from office, completely turning up-side-down every calculation, proving once more how the "schemes of mice and men gang aft a glee," and verifying the fable of the piscator who went fishing for trout and caught an eel, and in the height of his embarrassment and vexation exclaiming "this is not the fish I wanted." There is a moral in this that young men may learn from.

☞ Intoxicated with rage, and bitterly envenomed at the overwhelming defeat which Judge Durell's "upright" judgment has inflicted on a whole band of conspirators, the New Orleans *Times* villifies that official in a most unseemly and blackguard manner. It openly charges that distinguished patriot and learned Jurist with being drunk when he issued the order to protect the citizens of Lonisiana from the premeditated outrages which were to crown the pile of wrongs. If Judge Durell was drunk when he carried out Congressional legislation, then were Congress drunk when it enacted the laws, and the people of the country drunk when they adopted the fifteenth amendment, and the whole world of humanity, and progress and civilization drunk when they demanded it, and the Providence of God drunk when it aided the accomplishment of these things; and the New Orleans *Times* the only sober thing in the Universe.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The examinations of the scholars in the common schools of the city have been going on during the week.

The friends of education have generally evidenced their interest in the cause of education, and the teachers and scholars have been encouraged by their attendance at the exercises.

We are unable to give details not having been able to witness much personally, but we are gratified to learn that the public are generally satisfied with the progress of the pupils during the year.

GOVERNOR PINCHBACK'S MESSAGE.

In the midst of all the turmoil and distraction of the period and the place, acting Governor Pinchback has found time to send a special message to the Legislature, full of significance and breathing "reform" in every line. Now is the time and if "this people" is really desirous to inaugurate an era of peace and harmony and good will, and withal have an honest and economical administration, let them co-operate with the Legislature in carrying out the effective measures recommended in the following message:

STATE OF LOUISIANA
Executive Department,
New Orleans, December, 11, 1872.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened:

GENTLEMEN—Your present session, called by the Governor under the act of 1970 No. 41, is, by the proclamation convening you, limited to the period of ten days, but under the provisions of the same law can be continued, not exceeding sixty days, but a joint resolution passed by both Houses of the General Assembly, approved by the executive.

If you should deem that such extension of your session is demanded by the public interests, I will co-operte with you therein. In the meanwhile, contemplating such a contingency, I deem it my duty to call your attention to such subjects of Legislation as may more immediately claim your consideration.

State legislation, since the close of the war, has been surrounded with no ordinary embarrassments, and the result in Louisiana, whether was contemplate the laws enacted or the execution thereof has not been entirely satisfactory to our people. The statutes passed, both political and financial, whether considered in the provisions or their administration, have been deemed by some oppressive, and their revision, therefore, is an imperative duty devolved upon you as the legislature of the State. The political social and industrial condition of the State was so unsettled by the late civil strife as to make the duties of the General Assembly exceedingly delicate and difficult, but conceding pure motives and integrity to your predecessors it is probably neither uncharitable nor unjust, to assume that they have failed largely in realizing the reasonable expectations of she citizens, because they have not sufficiently studied the condition and wants of the State, as a condition precedent, to the enactment of laws for the government of the same. Inconsiderateness and haste have heretofore constituted the vice of our State legislation.

I respectfully suggest that you, appreciating your obligations to the people whom you represent not as partisans, but as citizens, address yourselves to the work of crrrecting any defects that may, by experience, be found to have attached to the legislation of our predecessors, whether the same may be in the laws regulating the political rights of citizens, such as registration and election acts, or the financial interest of the same, such as the statutes affecting the expense of government, collection of taxas and public securities; and would earnestly recommend your honorable bodies to enact such registration and election laws as will secure to each citizen, upon the basis of exact and equal justice, the possession and exercise of the right of suffrage, so that it shall not be in the power of any officer or officers, charged with the execution of the laws, to reproduce the astounding and anomalous condition and complications that were exhibited in the late State election.

The rights of the suffragans, without respect to race or condition in life, equally and perfectly secured, so that the vote of each citizen shall tell in the election with the purposes for which it was cast by the voter, we will have laid the foundation, broad and deep, for public order in the State, and good will among its people.

The best interests of the people of Louisiana demand that we shall no longer live in the semi-revolutionary condition that has characterized us for the last several years, but there must be, by attention to the matters herein suggested, established such stability in the government of the State as will produce the popular conviction that the political rights of the citizens do not depend upon perpetual *coups d'etat* or exceptional legislation for the security. The public quiet thus secured by a satisfactory adjustment of the political questions that now disturb the quiet of the State, I would respectfully suggest that you further the public content and prosperity, by initiating and perfecting, such legislation as will reduce taxation by providing not only for the reduction of expenses of the government, but the more economical collection and faithful expenditure of the public revenues.

Reformatory legistation is not only needed but practicable in the direction suggested, and I urge such specific attention to the subject and its gravity demands. In harmony with the general suggestions herein contained, and without anticipating or forestalling the more elaborate recommendations that the Governor-elect will make to you when you shall meet in regular session in January next, I deem it appropriate to call your attention to several particular subjects of legislatioc.

THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE STATE.

By provision of the constitution, the maximum public debt of a——period of years is limited to the sum of $25,000,000. The impression has obtained that a large amount of the State securities outstanding, are invalid because either created in violation of the constitutional restriction referred to, or without warrant of law. Under the vague and inconsiderate legislation that has heretofore existed, said securities have the formal qualities of valid indebtedness. So prevalent in this opinion, that many of our most substantial citizens are indisposed to pay their taxas, lest the same should go to satisfy these illegal public claims. The circumstances considered, justice to the taxpayers, no less than that to the credit of the State, requires your honorable bodies to take adequate steps not only to ascertain the amount of the public debt, but the class of securities that make up the same, that you may enact such laws in the premises as are necessary to protect both the citizens and the State.

THE PRINTING LAW.

The law now in force, though an improvement on the one superseded by it, is very defective. Whatever reasons may have existed to justify its original enactment, its continuance on the statute books can no longer be vindicated, It is objectionable, not only because liable to be used for partisan purposes, but also for its costliness. It should be so amended as to simplify it, restrict it to the needs of the State, and to remit the subject matter of printing to the more immediate control of the communities and parties interested therein and charged with the expense of the same.

PTIVATE CORPORATIONS.

Probably more than any other State in the Union, Louisiana has granted special and valuable franchises, and has attempted, through corporations, to do what in other States has been left to private enterprise. Many of these associations have succeeded and become a benefaction to the State, but others, even with proffered State aid, have failed to comply with the conditions embodied in their charters and are an embarrassment and hindrance to the industrial growth of the State. You should institute a rigid inquisition in this matter to ascertain wherein they have failed to comply with the laws creating them. Not only for the purpose of enacting such legistation as will compel them to meet their chartered obligations, but also for the further purpose of placing the proper law officer is possession of such information as will enable him, in case of default on their part, to force them into liquidation.

In conclusion permit me to say, gentlemen, that you stand amid surroundings significant and instructive. We have just emerged from a most exciting political contest. The verdict of the people has been pronounced for nationality and individual liberty. Whatever of individual bitterness or disappointment may have entered into the late national and State election, the people have, with great unanimity, declared in favor of the healthy, liberal and progresrive ideas advocated by the Republican party; and as in the past, so in the future, this party of progress, bearing the charities and the equities of the nation to all her people, North and South, white and colored, holds the reins of power, and will administer the government so as to secure the greatest good to the greatest number. In the presence of such duty, and with such generous purpose ahead. I beg you, gentlemen, untrammeled by dead issues or living prejudices, to address yourselves to the honorable and responsible work before you, wishing you a happy issue to your labors.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
Lieutenant Governor and acting Governor.

Pennsylvania Equal Rights League and President Grant.

A deputation of this organization waited on President Grant at the White House, on Tuesday, November 26, for the purpose, says *Our National Progress*, of "urging upon him the importance of recommending in his annual message to Congress, a request kindred to the "Fifteenth Amendment," by the recommendation of the passage of such laws as will require that all the citizens of this country shall be protected from insult and outrage on the highways of the nation, and secured in all their "public rights."

The deputation was very cordially received by the President.

Wm. D. Forten, Esq., after a few introductory remarks, eloquently addressed His Excellency, as follows:

To his Excellency, The President of the United States:

The undersigned are officers of the "Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League," organized ten years ago for the liberation, education, elevation, and enfranchisement of the oppressed of this country, and devoted to the promulgation and maintenance of the principles now represented by the great Republican party, and by your Excellency, its earnest and impartial leader.

This organization is composed of the eighteen thousand voters of the State, who, though the instrumentality of the Republican party, acting in conformity with your Excellency's historic and patriotic recommendation, have been enabled to wield their votes in solid unity for the preservation of these principles, vital to the perpetuation of our country and to the overthrow of disloyalty in spirit and in act.

We come to you, President of the United States and leader of the truly patriotic, the truly American in principle and in practice, fully assured of the kind feeling you entertain toward those who are still oppressed, still the victims of a prejudice so irksome, so intolerant, as to demand at the hands of Congress action to the extent of fines and penalties. In your Excellency's inaugural address to the nation you promptly and effectively recommend the passage of the fifteenth amendment which has had the effect of making all the people free, all citizens equal "before the law," and history will chronicle this as the great event of these most eventful days.

We come now, your Excellency, most respectfully to solicit you, as you are the first President of the United States constitutionally elected, the first Executive Officer who has the right to govern by and with the consent of the governed; and your re-election, sir, is the first in this country in which all the citizens—all the people—have been permitted to participate. Our solicitations are, that you will again wield your influence: again make your power felt; again arouse the nation to a consciousness of performing its full duty to its most unprotected but faithful supporters, by inserting in your annual message to Congress a request kindred to the famous "fifteenth amendment," by the recommendation of the passage of such laws as will require that all the citizens of this country shall be protected from insult and outrage on the highways of the nation and secured in all their "public rights"—that all may have the full benefit of the unfaltering loyality which, at the fearful price of life and suffering, we gave to our country; the full benefit of our taxas which we fully, freely and uncomplainingly pay; that your Excellency will ask Congress to pass such laws as will protect us in the attempt to exercise and enjoy our civil rights.

To this end we approach you, on behalf of the eighteen thousand voters of this State; and of the true and loyal sentiment of the country.

And we will ever pray, etc.,

Officers—William Nesbit, Altoona, President; David B. Bowser, Philadelphia, first Vice President; Jacob C. White, Philadelphia, Recording Secretary; William D. Forten, Philadelphia, Corresponding Secretary.

Members of Executive Board—Granville S. Woodson, Pittsburg, Third Vice President; William Howard Day, Harrisburg; George White, Joseph C. Bustill, Jonathan Davis, James Underdue, Philadelphia; Aaron L. Still, Reading; Cassius M. Brown, Harrisburg.

After listening attentively to the reading of the petition, and summed up his remarks to the following effect:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE LEAGUE.—In your desire to obtain all the rights of citizens I fully sympatize. That you should have what other citizens have, I know, and I wish that every voter in the United States would stand in all respects alike. It must come. A ticket on a railroad or other conveyance should entitle you to all that it does other men. I wish it to be so. I think, gentlemen, your very earnest recommendation, however, belongs more properly to the next Administration. All citizens undoubtedly in all respects should be equal. Gentlemen, I thank you for the compliment you have paid me."

The members of the delegation then shook hands with the President and retired.

The President of the United States with a clear sagacity, a keen insight into the march of events, and taking distinct cognizance of the advancing civilization, enlightenment and liberality, sees that the time "must come" when men shall be accommodated in public places and on public highways in exact proportion to their ability to pay for accommodation. But a police judge, of Washington, decides against all this, and our *Times* applauds the decision.

THE TIMES IN AGONY.

[From the National Republican.]

The *Times*, in its wrath, has ceased respect the utterances which previ appeared in its own columns. Not fied with villifying the action of the U States Court; descending, in its wro passion, to the most vicious and vi denunciation of the able Judge who faithfully, impartially and boldly ad istered the laws of Congress in that for years, by a series of assaults of most venomous character, that pap urged upon the people of this ba sition to law. We quote from a co umns:

"The installation of a contra cious mulatto, whose history must be found in our police records, a Governor of this State, the delivery the powers of the government int hands of the picked rascals and fra from the villages and plantations of country, and the admission of these of either color or race who had in past political history of the State tained diplomas for consummate ras and fraud—all this done by the ord an inebriate judge, at the dictation ring of corrupt jobbers and tricksters ceeded in enormity and ignominy wrongs which drove the brave Holla to the last desperate resort."

"The last desperate resort" is which the law-abiding and good peo this country will naturally interpos resistance to law." And coming such a source—from a man born in Co necticut, where the people are law a —a man whose whole career has be marked, if not by venality of pur with which he so freely charges his ters, at least by an eagerness to pr stray cash that came within his rea instanced by the receipt of $80 printing, which any candid man who derstands the printing business wo have executed for twenty-five per of that amount. We say that his ser rial diatribes fall with a very bad gr from his pen.

The accusation that Governor Pinch back is "a corrupt and vicious politi is refuted by a reference to Mr. Weed own journal. As long as the *Times* thou Governor Pinchback was friendly to party in whose pay the *Times* is, no language was spared in his laudation. was then a power in the State. He was more influential with the colored people—no voice more potent than his good. He was the beau ideal of a man, and his strength was equal to votes. What has occurred since to or reverse this view? Governor Pinch since that time has simply been the laws; he has refused a bribe of and the control of the patronage Mr. Weed's friend, Hy. C. Warmoth as Governor. In this he has accord to the *Times*, been to blame. This honest, manly action has made him corrupt and venal negro." As the Governor of Louisiana, Mr. Pinchback with him the sober, thinking people Louisiana; he is recognized by the Government of the United States; he is the representative of law and order, he counsels no wrong. And what comparison will be drawn between Mr Weed's *Times* and Governor Pinchback when the smoke and dust of this legal battle shall be cleared away! Prejudice and passion will stand prominent on the one hand, exemplified by the *Times*, while on the other a conservation of the peace by a leader of known integrity, appreciated by his party and honored by the nation.

The *Times* was eager to have the petition presented to the authorities at Washington, plainly and promptly. them," says that paper, "given the people of Louisiana to know whether the Government is to lend the military power to enforce decrees palpably and grossly illegal." The Washington authorities have decided. They have given their opinion. The dispatches of the 12th convey them. Does the *Times* watch the

Its desire for an issue has been very urgent. Mr. Weed's organ says: "It is indispensible that the true Legislature should maintain its organization and that Durell's orders should be disregarded unless we are given to know that the Government will extend to them military support!" The Government has extended to them military support! Why is the *Times* not satisfied? The *Times* continues: decision of this sort will defeat a Republican election, but our people will have to submit; but such a conclusion by the Government will make a national issue, which no administration could or would meet. We hope the *Times* will not antagonize the National Administration. The issue is now upon Mr. Weed's believers, and we think they feel that the advice has been badly given.

The last point that we will now allude to is the personal allusion to Counsellor Billings, which is not only uncalled for and ungentlemanly, but vicious. The *Times* says: "Counsellor Billings' liberality in expending his large accumulations in the bankrupt court will live to be spoken of upon." If our memory serves us right, Mr. Weed was glad to accept the benefits of the bankrupt act, and we may err, though we think not, that Judge Billings aided Mr. Weed in passing through that court.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

The Memphis *Register* contains an able article condemning the idea of sending colored people out of the country, on the absurd pretense that they can't live along side of the whites in peace, and concludes with the following exceedingly practical counsel:

"Look around us here in Memphis, and in nine cases out of ten, where you find a colored man who

read and write, he is a thrifty
not only making a comfortable
for his family, but in many
ces is gradually growing rich.
is a producer, adding to the
h property of the country.
ld you colonize such a man as
if you could? Hold out in-
ments to the colored race to
me educated, learn them how
t and to think for themselves,
they will soon see that there
ld be no war of any kind
ween the two races, except a
nerous rivalry in education, art,
ence, agriculture, literature,
chanics and morals. A struggle
each to become more proficient
his calling, and each to attain the
sition where he can be most
ful to his race. Educate the
o, and he will no longer permit
carpet-bagger to poison his
d against his white neighbor,
make trouble between them.
ou have a piece of land and
re to rent it out, what matter
if be to you whether the man
rents it from you has a white
black skin, so he pays you the
and complies in every respect
e terms of his contract with
If a colored man desires to
a piece of land, would it not be
to sell it to him, and thus let
become identified with the
ry? As soon as he becomes
ested in the soil, he feels an
est in keeping peace in the
munity, and establishing a
d name among his neighbors,
e if he is a floating man, he
times don't care as to his
utation, for he can easily change
residence. If the white people
the South pursue the policy of
dealing with the negro as they
with the white men, so far as
ness matters are concerned,
will add to that antagonism
h already exists to some degree
ween the races. Let him feel
we take an interest in his
perity, but at the same time let
feel and know that we are not
ocates of social equality between
races."

GOVERNOR PINCHBACK.

HIS INSTALLED AS GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.

Executive Proclamation.

In the office of the Secretary of
, shortly after the Senate took
recess yesterday afternoon, a
unt act was performed. Gov-
or Pinchback was sworn in as
vernor of the State of Louisiana
Justice Taliaferro, of the Su-
me Court, after which he took
session of the Governor's office,
ere he received the congratula-
ns of his friends. The following
clamation has been issued by
vernor Pinchback:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
New Orleans, Dec. 9, 1872.

To the People of Louisiana:

Whereas, Under the provisions
ticle fifty-three of the Consti-
tion of the State of Louisiana, an
peachment of the Governor ope-
s as a suspension from office
ding the consideration of the
rges of impeachment by the
ate, and devolves executive
wers and duties in the meanwhile
n the Lieutenant Governor of
State; and

Whereas, The House of Repre-
tatives of the State of Louisiana
this day presented articles of
peachment against H. C. War-
, Governor of the State of
uisiana, and has referred the
e, through an appropriate com-
ee of their body, to the Senate
the State for consideration and
on therein;

ow, therefore, I, P. B. S. Pinch-
, Lieutenant Governor of the
e of Louisiana, do, the premises
sidered, assume the duties and
the prerogatives devolved
me by the constitution and
of the State of Louisiana, and
ue this my proclamation to
good people of this State for
formation of all public officers
ere to the matter herein set
, and ask the co-operation and
port of all good citizens to ena-
me faithfully to execute the
.

Given under my hand and the
of State at New Orleans, this
day of December, A. D. 1872,
of the independence of the
ited States the ninety-seventh.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK.

GEORGE E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

AMERICAN FARMERS' ADVOCATE.

While the genius, enterprise, wealth and energy of the people of the East, the North and the West have been for some time fully devoted to the utilization of every agricultural resource calculated to improve the cultivation of soils, the breeding and improvement of all kinds of stock, lessening by the application of the most approved appliances, the cost of production, while multiplying yields, and improving qualities, the South has been comparitively inactive and stationary. In the condition from which this section of country has just emerged this seems inevitable. The institution of human bondage is blighting and it necessarily stunts and paralyzes every thing around it. Its shade is as fatal to all kinds of vitality as the deathly *night shade*, or its more stately kindred the *Upas*. But with the abolition of this curse, there has followed the emancipation of mind and energy and enterprise, and the South has awakened up to the importance of developing some of her inexhaustible agricultural resources. Where so much exclusiveness of the outside world existed, and such limited internal activity existed, there was consequently a great lack of definite and correct information. This want has been fully recognized and many efforts have been made to meet the emergency of the period by the regular publication of agricultural journals.

Among these we konw of no one that contains more specific well classified, and varied information than the *American Farmers' Advocate* published in Jackson, Tennessee. This is a monthly of sixteen pages and contains a valuable budget of information specially adapted to the needs of the Southern farmer and planter.

Read the following:

The *Advocate* is offered to publishers who wish to club it with their papers at fifty cents per year. To those who offer it as a premium and are desirous of working up a circulation by its aid, we offer to send to any list of twenty-five names which they may furnish us, among those who will give them their assistance, for *three months gratuitously*. Experience has proven that this course will prove highly beneficial to the interests of all parties. Those inclined to favor us by notice may find the following convenient:

The *American Farmers' Advocate* leads the agricultural press for its enterprise and energy. The *Advocate* Publishing Company, Jackson, Tenn., offer it free with any $2 00 or higher priced paper or magazine in the United States, and at only fifty cents advance on others. This for a large sixteen page monthly filled to overflowing with the most valuable and entertaining matter for the farmer.

B. T. WALSHE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
MEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
BOYS' & CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING,
No. 110 CANAL STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

MUSIC BOOKS
AS HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

SENT, POST PAID, ON RECEIPT OF THE MARKED PRICE.

We can recommend the following Vocal Collection of choice Piano Songs, "Shining Lights," (Sacred Songs), "Golden Leaves," Vols I, and II; "Hearth and Home," "Fireside Echoes," "Sweet Sounds," and "Priceless Gems," Price $1 75 each in boards; $2 in cloth; $2 50 in cloth and gilt.

Also the following Instrumental Collections: "Fairy Fingers," "Magic Circle," "Young Pianist," and "Pearl Drops," four easy collections "Musical Recretions," "Pleasant Memories," "Golden Chimes," and "Brilliant Gems," for more advanced players. Price of each book, $1 75 in boards; $2 in cloth; $2 50 in cloth and gilt.

Strauss Waltzes, (ask for Peters' Edition,) in 2 vols, $4 each in boards: $5 in cloth. Novello's Cheap Edition of Piano-Forte Classics, consisting of Mendelssohn's complete works in 4 vols. 8 vo, price $2 50 each; Folio Edition, $6 each: Beethoven's Sonatas, $4; Beethoven's Pieces, $2; Chopin's Waltzes, Polonaises, Nocturnes, Mazurkas, Ballads, and Preludes, price $2 each; Schubert's Ten Sonatas, $3; Schubert's Piano Pieces, $2; Mozart's Sonatas $3; Weber's Complete Piano Pieces, $4; Schuman's 43 Pieces, $2, etc., etc. In ordering these, be sure to ask for Novello's Edition. They are all handsome editions. Novello's Cheap Vocal Collections: Mother Goose, $2 and $3; Randegger's Sacred Songs, $2 50; Mendelssohn's 76 Songs, beautifully bound, $7 50; Schuman's Vocal Album, $2; Moore's Irish Melodies, Folio Edition by Balfe, $3; German Volkslieder Album, $2, etc, etc.

Stainer's Christmas Carols, new and old, illustrated. Price $4. The same without illustrations, in 2 vols, $1 each; complete $1 50.

Peters' Musical Monthly, price 30 cents each, every number containing at least $4 worth of music. Bound volumes for 1869 1870, 1871, and 1873, price $5 each. Address,

J. L. PETERS,
599 Broadway New York.

State Central Committee.

ITS RE-ORGANIZATION.

ROOMS STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Republican Party of Louisiana,
New Orleans, Sept. 10, 1872.

Pursuant to resolutions the two committees, presided over respectively by Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, and Hon. S. B. Packard, met this day for the purpose of forming, by consolidation, a new State Central Executive Committee.

The officers of both committees having resigned their respective positions, the new committee proceeded to organize by the election of permanent officers. The Committee as now organized is as follows:

President.....S. B. Packard,
First Vice President..P. B. S. Pinchback,
Second Vice Presid't..John Ray,
Secretary.....T. W. DeKlyne,
Corresponding Sec'y..W. H. Green,
Assistant Secretary...Charles Hill,
Treasurer.....St. Felix Casanave.

S. B. Packard,	P. B. S. Pinchback,
B. F. Joubert,	H. C. Dibble,
J. B. Wands,	St. Felix Casanave,
L. D. Larrieu,	Chas. E. Halstead,
J. E. Horanson,	C. F. Glaudin,
A. Tureaud,	A. B. Harris,
C. F. Ladd,	L. C. Courcelle,
J. L. Herwig,	J. P. Murphy,
O. A. Rice,	W. G. Brown
J. Henri Burch.	J. W. Quinn,
A. J. Sypher,	W. D. Floyd,
T. T. Allain,	L. P. Pijeaux,
R. L. Faulkner,	Wm. Weeks,
Milton Jones,	Wm. B. Barrett,
Jos. Laurent, Jr.	P. Creagh,
C. W. Keeting,	Wm. Murrell,
B. H. Lanier,	P. G. Deslonde,
Wm. Murrell, Jr.	C. Z. Lange,
J. E. Trimble,	Geo. Washington,
W. F. Southard,	L. J. Sotier,
A. K. Johnson,	Raford Blunt,
John Ray,	Geo. Y. Kelso,
James F. Casey,	Thomas Reber,
C. W. Lowell,	S. Marvin,
James H. Ingraham,	F. W. Wall.

By special resolution, G. Casanave, Esq., member of the National Republican Executive Committee, was declared a member of the committee, *ex officio*.

On motion of Mr. Halstead, it was ordered that a Sub-Executive Committee shall be formed to consist of the First Vice President, who shall be the chairman, and ten members appointed by the President of the State Committee.

On motion of Mr. Ingraham, it was ordered that a Finance Committee shall be formed to consist of seven members, appointed in like maner as the sub-committee, together with the treasurer, who shall be a member *ex officio*.

On motion of Mr. Ingraham, the President of the Committee was made a member *ex officio* of the Sub-Executive and Finance Committees.

On motion of Mr. Herwig, the Second Vice President was made a member *ex officio* of the Sub-Executive Committee.

The Canvassing and Naturalization Committees previously chosen by the Joint Sub-Executive Committees.

The Committees are as follows:

SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

P. B. S. Pinchback, Chairman;
J. Henri Burch, H. C. Dibble, C. W. Lowell
W. B. Barret Jas. H. Ingraham, P. Creagh,
J. L. Herwig, J. P. Murphy, C. F. Ladd,
Wm. Weeks, S. B. Packard, John Ray,

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

James F. Casey, Chairman;
B. F. Joubert, C. E. Halstead, A. J. Sypher
L. C. Courcelle, O. A. Rice, A. B. Harris
A. K. Johnson, J. W. Quinn, S. B. Packard
St. Felix Casanave.

CANVASSING COMMITTEE.

C. F. Glaudin, 1st Dist. B. F. Joubert, 2d Dist.
J. H. Ingraham, 2d Dist. J. P. Murphy, 3d Dist.
S. B. Packard, 5th Dist. A. K. Johnson, 6th Dist.

NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE.

James H. Ingraham, Chairman; J. P. Murphy, W. B. Barrett.

By order of the Committee:
S. B. PACKARD, President.
T. W. DE KLYNE, Secretary.

PARISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPUBLICAN PARTY, PARISH OF ORLEANS.

F. McK. Dunn.....President.
Samuel M. Quete.....Secretary.
Wm. H. Green.....Assistant Secret'y.
Fred. A. Johnston.....Coresponding Sec'y.
L. P. Pijeaux.....Treasurer.
Wm. Mercer.....Sergeant-at-Arms.
Jas. Johnston.....Asst Serg't-at-Arms

F. McK. Dunn,	Geo. C. Norcross,
N. Lastrapes,	E. Dotiege,
C. F. Ladd,	Ernest Aleix,
J. A. Kaizer,	W. G Elliott,
Octavo Ray,	Paul Bruce,
J. W. Roxborough,	Aleide Lewis,
J. B. Hunter,	Norbert Villere,
A. Montfort,	David Wilson,
J. L. Dupart,	Wm. H. Green,
Geo. Devegau,	A. H. Dahart,
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All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, S. M. Quete, New Orleans.

NOTICE.

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To whom it may concern:

The committee appointed to collect and collate evidences of the frauds, intimidations and refusals to register the qualified voters at the late election (November 4, 1872), have secured rooms at No. 13 Dryades street, where all persons desiring to assist the committee in its labors are requested to call and impart such information as they may be personally cognizant of. A clerk will be found present from nine o'clock A. M. to four P. M. daily.

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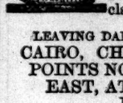

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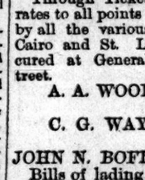

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